

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IX.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8TH, 1888.

No. 45.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.

The directors of the Regina & Long lake railway meet in Montreal on Tuesday to make arrangements for the immediate construction of the road.

A leading member of the cabinet says that Canada will not retaliate even should the States declare non-intercourse. By adopting this line of action the States would lose the Canadian transit trade, while Canadian railways would still enjoy their former share of of United States traffic.

Sir Charles Tupper has been made a baronet, Minister West has been given the Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George and Mr. Thompson, Canadian minister of justice and Messrs. Winter and Bain have been made knight commanders of the same order. If Stewart Tupper survives his father he will succeed to the baronetcy.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.

Senator Robitaille died to-day.

Reported here that Turriff, M. L. for Souris, will oppose Dewdney in Eastern Assiniboia. F. N. Gishorne, superintendent of government telegraphs leaves for the Northwest on Monday next.

At a temperance demonstration held at Manitowick to-day, a resolution condemning Northwest beer permits was passed unanimously.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 1.

The first wheat of the season was marketed at Morris on July 31st. The price paid was 80 cents.

In the Manitoba legislature to-day the modified contract between the Northern Pacific and the Manitoba government was passed by a majority of 17.

Another excursion will arrive on September 11th from the maritime provinces; fare \$28 for the round trip. This excursion will go as far west as Regina.

Another Ontario farmer's excursion numbering over 250 arrived in the city yesterday. The majority were destined for Langenburg over the Manitoba Northwestern.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 7.

The local house adjourned until October.

Gading on the Portage link has been begun at Portage la Prairie.

A young Englishman named Sidney Smith, aged 18 employed by E. Langley of Wood lands committed suicide yesterday by hanging.

A prominent railway official at Regina says that the C. P. R. has decided on a vigorous policy regarding branch line in the Territories.

The R. R. V. R. is within a few miles of Fort Rouge. The Winnipeg station will probably be on Water street adjoining J. R. Sutherland's premises.

Winnipeg did well in the Dominion Rifle match at Ottawa yesterday. Sergt. Chamberlain making 31 where the highest was 32. The New Brunswick association won the Lansdowne challenge cup.

BATTLEFORD, SEPT. 8.

The Northwest arrived last Saturday, with Lumber, flour etc.

An engine and boiler for the I. D. at Saddle lake is being brought in from Swift Current.

Louis Baudette, charged with shooting a valuable bull belonging to C. M. Daunais, pleaded that he shot in self defence.

The coroner's jury on the case of Fred Margold brought in a verdict that he died from the effects of some irritant poison but from the evidence adduced we cannot determine by whom administered.

CALGARY, Sept. 2.

The fall race meeting opened to-day. The attendance was fair. Critchley won the bicycle race against Harper. In the three quarter mile horse race, "Happy Jack" won two heats against "Eagle" by half a neck. The green trot was won by "Mambrino." The two mile hurdle race was won by "Harkaway." The cowboy's race was won by McPherson's "Little" and "Monte" second.

BRANDON, Sept. 3.

The first murder in Brandon took place on Sunday when a man named Webb shot his wife dead and then gave himself up to the police. The coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict of wilful murder against Webb, who is an Englishman.

QUAPPELLE, Sept. 6.

A load of No. 1 hard wheat was marketed to-day. The field averaged 35 bushels to the acre.

The Regina tax rate is a cent and a half on the dollar, for municipal and school purposes. The amount to be raised is \$5,400.

## LOCAL.

No passengers on Monday's stage.

BINDING twine is now 28 cents a pound.

HARVESTING has been in full blast all week.

RIVER falling and bars showing up freely.

E. CARRY returned from Calgary on Tuesday evening.

MR. and Mrs. Geo. Elmore left for the south to-day.

WILD black currants are plentiful at 10 cents a pound.

HAYING is still in progress and grass is in good condition.

O. COURTEVILLE, trader from Slave lake, arrived this week.

EMILE RICHARD, trader, arrived from the Landing on Monday.

H. BELL arrived on Monday with binding twine for Gray & Fielders.

THE air was very smoky on Tuesday. Location of fire unknown.

MISS FRITH of Calgary was a passenger by Thursday's outgoing stage.

R. TONE and Daly Bros. of Clover Bar began cutting wheat on Monday.

A LARGE party of duck hunters went out to the Black Mud on Friday afternoon.

D. DESJARDIS, trader, left for Slave lake on Friday, taking out a large trading outfit.

HAY marshes are drying up rapidly and hay is consequently becoming more plentiful than usual.

J. W. HAYES and party who took down coal to Battleford left for Edmonton on Friday at noon.

F. FLETCHER, C. P. P. land inspector, left for Saddle lake by the north side of the river on Wednesday morning.

THE detachment of G division of police which went south in May last on patrol duty returned on Saturday last under Insp. Piercy.

W. MCKAY, left Battleford for Edmonton on Friday, having completed the construction of a new telegraph line from Clark's Crossing to Prince Albert.

D. HARTLEY arrived from Calgary on Wednesday with 1,580 pounds of binding twine for Gray & Fielders and 500 pounds for Ross Bros. He made the trip in six days.

W. WEST cut the first oats of this season on Jas. McDonald's claim near town on Monday and Tuesday. The yield and sample are excellent. He will thresh next week.

R. TONE has the contract of supplying 400 cords of wood to the police at Fort Saskatchewan at \$2 a cord, and P. McCallum 75 cords at Edmonton at \$2.30 a cord.

SHIELDS & ASHEN's outfit arrived from Calgary on Monday with freight for J. A. Macdougall and others. Several horses of their freighting outfit died on the way in.

J. A. CARSON of the Sturgeon cut an acre and a quarter of barley last Saturday which required six pounds of twine to bind it. Two pounds to two and a half an acre will bind a very good crop.

J. B. TYRRELL, of the geological survey, who examined this part of the country in '81 is ill of typhoid fever in Winnipeg having been brought in from where he was employed near Fairfield.

THE Minnow arrived from OrLameaux' Landing on Friday bringing down a quantity of lumber for A. Macdonald & Co. to be used in fitting up the Big Hotel as a store. She left for a load of coal to-day.

REV. MR. GARTON church of England missionary at Fort Simpson arrived from the Landing on Saturday night, and went on to Calgary during the week on his way to England where he will remain a year.

A TELEGRAM to the Regina Leader says that the Indian bands, of Chief John Smith on the right bank of the South Saskatchewan, of James Seenam or Pagan, of Whitefish lake, and of The Gambler on the Assiniboine, in Manitoba have been enfranchised under the Indian franchise act.

AN East Edmonton correspondent writing concerning the prairie fire ordinance says that: "In order to clean our meadows, fields and pasture lands the time must be extended to the first of May. To the farmers and settlers in this part of Alberta spring prairie fires are an absolute necessity."

DR. WILSON, M. L., was called away suddenly to Toronto on Monday last by the serious illness of his child. He left on Monday evening intending to reach Calgary in time for Thursday morning's train. M. McCauley drove him out. He will not likely return until after the session of the legislative assembly.

SEVERAL farmers in this vicinity who sowed black or hullless barley this year are highly pleased with the experiment. It ripens in from a week to two weeks less time than common barley, weighs more pounds to the bushel, yields more bushels to the acre and is superior for feeding purposes.

THE destruction of Beaver is reported to be general in the Lesser Slave lake region, on the smaller streams but not on the larger rivers. One Indian hunter who generally brings in 100 skins from his spring hunt, this spring brought in only a single skin and nearly starved to death. The cause is a puzzle. If it were disease it is strange that it has not affected the animals on the larger rivers, and if it were starvation it is strange that all the dead beavers found are very fat.

GEO. ELMORE, of Elmore Bros. who has just returned from a trip to Fort Smith on Great Slave river and who had several trading posts in the region between the Athabasca and Great Slave lakes last winter says that there are no reports of destruction of the beaver in that country, as in the region immediately north of Edmonton. There was a small killing of beaver this spring, however, owing to the very high water which prevented the Indians from making their usual spring hunt. But he thinks that the small catch this year, by giving the animals a chance to accumulate, will insure a larger catch next spring than usual. The spring freshet, by keeping the water of the streams muddy, prevented the Indians from catching fish as early as usual, so that the opening of the rivers did not at once bring them relief from the starvation that they suffered from last winter and further tended to make their spring hunt light.

EDMONTON being the most northerly agricultural settlement of importance in Canada, it is not strange that it should have been given a reputation by rival fields for immigration in the Northwest of having a climate peculiarly predisposed to summer frosts. More especially as its phenomenally deep rich soil, partly wooded surface, and numerous grassy ponds made it apparently more liable to attack by that calamity than the open country, of dry soil and scarce water, which extends along the railway many miles further south. Theoretically no doubt it should be more frosty, but that practically it is not the experience of the ten years past is ample proof. That proof is not belied by the record of the month just passed. While almost every other part of the Northwest and northern Minnesota and Dakota has reported frost on several occasions, in only two cases has the thermometer at the government observatory here touched within two degrees of frost, while at most points in the eastern parts of the Territories and Manitoba it has gone from two to four degrees below freezing. Tomato plants and all delicate vegetables are still perfectly green showing no sign of frost.

SENATOR HARDISTY and party arrived from the Landing on Saturday evening last, having made a most satisfactory trip on the new steamer from the Landing to the Grand Rapids and back. The distance to the rapids is about 160 miles, which the steamer made in twelve hours down and forty hours up, bringing the northern fur, some 300 packs. The boat draws from 12 to 14 inches and makes good time. Some work remains to be done on her after which she will be hauled out at the Landing for the winter. Regarding the navigation of Slave river, the accident which occurred in the attempt to ascend that stream was due to the appliances for pulling over rapids not being completed. The damage done was slight and would not have prevented the ascent of the river but that the time allowed for reaching Grand Rapids would not admit of further delay. No doubt is felt that the steamer is well fitted for navigating the Lesser Slave river. In the Athabasca no difficulty whatever was experienced, either going down or coming up. The Pelican rapid the only one in the Athabasca between the Landing and the Grand Rapids was surmounted without laying a line. A tramway is to be built on the island in Grand Rapids for portaging goods from the steamer above to the York boats below. A good Landing is to be made for the steamboat at the upper end of the island by blasting out rocks this fall when the water is lowest and before the ice forms. James A. Flett, clerk in the H. B. service at the Ramparts, Mackenzie river, and family came up on the steamer to the Landing on his way to Manitoba. Also Murdoch Montgomery an employee of the H. B. in the Mackenzie district who is leaving the service and going home to Scotland. Also Rev. Mr. Gorton of Fort Simpson who is on his way to England.

## ENGLISH GOODS.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER, begs to call attention to the splendid assortment of English Goods, just received, consisting of "Cashmeres," "Merinos," "Biegies," "Galateas," "Flannelettes," "French Nun's Veiling," "Velvets" (plain and embossed), "Laces" and "Fancy Goods," &c. These goods for beauty, general excellence and cheapness, amply sustain the high opinion already so deservedly bestowed.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER, takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their past kind patronage, and hoping still to merit a continuance of the same, begs to inform them that he is about to start for Montreal to purchase his Fall and Winter Goods, and has secured in Geo. A. Blake a very efficient substitute, who with a view to make room for Fall and Winter Stock, has instructions to sell at "Rock Bottom" prices.

A fine assortment of Men's English and Canadian Tweeds, Coatings, Overalls and Gent's Furnishings, Ladies' Underclothing, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Crockery, Furniture &c., &c., &c., will well repay inspection.

Terms Strictly Cash.  
W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.  
Direct Importer of English Goods.

## N. W. M. POLICE.



SEALED TENDERS will be received up to noon on

WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

For the supply of Oats, Viz:—

160,000 lbs. to be delivered at Ft. Saskatchewan.  
30,000 lbs. to be delivered at Edmonton.

The oats to be delivered in good sound sacks, as required. Parties tendering must be prepared to furnish satisfactory security for the fulfillment of contract and must give the names of their sureties on their tender. Particulars of all contracts can be obtained at the office of the undersigned Fort Saskatchewan. Separate tenders must be submitted for each article and for each post. Tenders must be mailed or delivered personally. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The name of the article tendered for must be marked on the envelope. No payment will be made to any newspapers publishing this advertisement without proper authority.

A. H. GRIESBACH, Supt.  
Commanding N. W. M. P.,  
Edmonton District.

## ESTRAY HORSES.

Come to the band of horses belonging to the subscriber at Selvais settlement, Battle river in the summer of '85 two horses branded indistinctly "CX" on left hip. One bay with white stripe on forehead and one chocolate. Very wild.

CHARLES ST. GERMAIN.

## FOUND.

About the end of May, 1888, on the South side of the Saskatchewan river about eight miles above Victoria two horses. One blue, no brand; one brown, year old colt, no brand. Owner is requested to apply to the undersigned at Egg lake, south of Victoria.

ALEXANDER WAY-CHEE-KAU.

## W. WILSON, DENTIST.

Office opposite Stewart & Bannerman's.  
Dentistry in all its branches satisfactorily done. Charges moderate.

## PHOTOGRAPHING, PIANO AND

ORGAN TUNING.

A. J. ROSS, PHOTOGRAPHER  
AND J. B. ESHLEMAN,  
PIANO AND ORGAN TUNER,  
will arrive from Calgary about the 8th inst., on a business visit.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

**EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 8, 1888.**

The Macleod Gazette says: "Prohibitionists, as a body, are the most narrow-minded and bigoted people in the world." The Gazette apparently forgets that there is not an argument and that assertion is not proof.

The Qu'Appelle Progress, conservative, announces that it has sunk its party predilections in the prohibition cause. It says: "We have to make a certain sacrifice to fight for our temperance principles." The Progress is prepared to work shoulder to shoulder with all who sincerely desire to promote prohibition.

The Medicine Hat Times says that more than simply vegetables, grain and stock are required to make an exhibition a success and announces that a base ball tournament will come off in connection with the fall show at that place for the purpose of attracting visitors. Probably the Times thinks the Hat can show up better in base ball than in agricultural products.

This Battleford Joker says that unfair discrimination is made in that town in the matter of beer licenses. Mr. Clinkskill has recommended a license to one Dill and refused Arcand and Latimer who also keep hotels with the necessary accommodation. The paper charges that Dill has been recommended because he deals at Mahaffy & Clinkskill's store and the others have been refused because they deal at A. Macdonald & Co's. The Joker puts the case thus: "Such men as Mr. Clinkskill will consider first his own pocket and then the men who voted for him." The Joker may not be correct in regard to Mr. Clinkskill, but it is apparent that with the licensing power placed in the hands of members of the assembly they are certainly open to the temptation of using the power for their financial or political advantage, and are in such a position that whether they do so or not, chances of having done so will infallibly be made against them. A most unpleasant position for men of honor to be placed in.

This recent federal election in Halton, Ontario, resulted in Wadlie, liberal being elected by 23 majority over Henderson, conservative, the late member who was elected by over one hundred majority and uneaten for corrupt practices. Wadlie was elected at the general election of '87 but was ousted for corrupt practices. He did not run in the by-election in which Henderson defeated McLeod the liberal candidate. The return of Wadlie was claimed as a victory for unrestricted reciprocity, upon which the liberal leaders appealed to the people of Halton, by a large majority and yet in the late contest the defeated candidate gave a written pledge of favoring temperance legislation if elected and the victor who did not give a written pledge appealed to his past record in proof that he was a temperance man. Temperance sentiment in Canada is not quite so dead as very many people would like to make themselves believe nor as the recent defeat of the Scott Act might lead them to infer.

While one political party in Canada is trying to make capital out of a cry for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States both political parties in general are clamoring for non-intercourse with Canada. The action of the United States at the time of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty and the late action of the republicans in the senate and the democratic president should show even the fully blind, that the closer Canada is drawn into trade relations with the States the better that country is enabled to compel political concessions by threatening Canada's commercial prosperity through legislative or executive interference with its trade relations; while experience proves that in this matter we have to deal not only with a government but with a people whose neither treaty rights, moral or political instincts of fair play can prevent from using to our disadvantage every atom of power that circumstances may place in their hands. Canada has reached the point where it has to decide whether Canadian nationality is worth preserving or not. If it is to be preserved it must be in the face of the open jealousy and opposition of the United States. That it will be so preserved there is no doubt, but let no Canadian deceive himself with the idea that national greatness—for which alone nationality is worth preserving—can be achieved without national, and individual, sacrifices, such as the enforcement of Cleveland's proposed retaliation measure will demand.

#### RETALIATION.

The proposed retaliation upon Canada by the United States for the defence of its fisheries interests, as foreshadowed in President Cleveland's message to congress, amounts to this: (1) Congress has already placed in the president's hands the power to deny entrance of Canadian vessels into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States and also to deny entry of any product of Canada into any port or place of the United States. (2) Cleveland asks for power to suspend all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods to this country from the territory of the United States or from Canada. (3) He also recommends legislation that will tax Canadian vessels using United States canals equally with the taxation levied on United States vessels using Canadian canals. He points out that he does not consider the retaliation provided for in the first clause mentioned sufficiently severe and thinks that although the further retaliation provided for in the second would injure certain United States interests the injury should be borne quietly in order that the greater injury might be inflicted on Canada. The republicans who first proposed retaliation upon Canada as a matter of political capital, loudly object to the carrying out of the principle the step further that Cleveland proposes, if it is to be put in action at all. And this is where Cleveland and the democrats have Blaine and the republicans. The eastern and northwestern states are the strongholds of the republicans. The southern and middle states those of the democrats. To prevent the carrying of Canadian freight over United States railroads in bond would be a direct and heavy blow to the railroad interests of the eastern states and to the shipping interests of the ports of Portland, Boston and New York. It would also be a severe blow to the farming, milling and railroad interests of the northwestern states as it would render useless the new "Soo" route through Canada upon which they depend to secure their commercial independence and superiority. At the same time the democratic states would be affected but little. They can well afford to shout for Cleveland's proposed retaliation, as its enforcement will be chiefly at the expense of the republicans. The position in regard to canal retaliation is very similar. The use of Canadian canals is more important to the United States than the use of United States canals to Canadians, and in any case the single United States canal of use to Canada at Sault Ste. Marie can be duplicated by Canada at a expense trifling compared with the expense of duplicating the Welland canal on the United States side. In advancing canal retaliation Cleveland challenges the republicans to take up the sword by the blade instead of by the handle. So far the republicans do not seem inclined to accept the challenge.

Although this matter of retaliation on Canada is merely a game between the two political parties of the United States and although the enforcement of the proposition would work injury to the United States it is more than likely that the exigencies of the presidential campaign will compel its adoption as a policy by both parties and result in its enforcement. The question that will then interest Canadians is, "What will the effect be upon Canada?" In so far as Canada is involved in trade or transport relations with the United States she will be temporarily injured. But it does not at all follow that the injury will be permanent. The shock to business generally will not be as great as when the reciprocity treaty was abrogated. Still Canada, surprised that she should prosper more than ever, if not become richer, at least in spite of it. So in the present case; although the shock may be severe at first, it will have an ultimate good effect in compelling Canadians to rely more upon themselves and less upon their neighbors. If they cannot export to the States they will be compelled to look out for other, and perhaps more profitable markets. If they cannot use United States railways they will use their own the more and improve the service accordingly. If they cannot ship by way of New York, Boston and Portland they can by Montreal, St. John or Halifax, and build up their own ports instead of those of their rivals. The advantage or disadvantage to a nation of any certain policy cannot be figured like a sum in arithmetic. If retaliation by the

United States has the effect of stimulating an independent, self reliant and enterprising spirit on the part of Canadians, of developing national feeling and national pride, any possible temporary loss will be offset a thousand times by the permanent gain.

Manitoba and the Northwest is the part of Canada that will suffer most severely from non-intercourse with the United States and is least directly interested in the fishery question, and yet there are few if any in this whole region who would think for an instant of giving up one jot of their country's rights to a piratical demand so that no intercourse might not be proclaimed. They have depended on a railway outlet through the United States to relieve them from C. P. R. monopoly, and are willing to give up that prospect rather than ask that their country should submit to outrageous demands. But if they give up the prospect of relief in one shape they will demand it in another. They will demand an efficient service from the C. P. R. and government control of rates or a competing outlet by Hudson's Bay. With the latter they would be in a better position than they could ever be with any possible unbusinesslike competing lines through the United States.

It is to be hoped that the mistake made by the people and press of Canada at the time of the negotiation of the fisheries treaty will not be repeated in the present juncture, and that there will be such an expression of public opinion on the one end of Canada to the other in favor of upholding our country's rights against foreign aggression as will make it impossible for any administration to disregard it.

#### THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

EDMONTON.  
Respectfully call attention of the inhabitants of Edmonton and surrounding district to their immense new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, etc., in the following departments:

**DRESS GOODS.**  
Merinoes, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Nuns' Veilings, Serges, Plums, and all-colored Velveteens, Prints, Galateas, Pandoras, French and English S. teens.

**GALATEAS.** 36 inches wide. Clan Donald, Victoria, Murray, Stewart, Campbell, Macfarlane, McKenzie, etc.

**SHAWLS.**  
Waterproof, Circulars, Millinery Ribbons, Hosiery, Laces, Collarettes, collars, corsets, Underclothing and children's Carry- ing Cloaks.

**CARPETS.**  
Five Frame Brussels, Tapestry, Wilton, Axminster, etc.

**CRISTONNES.**  
Plain and Reversible suitable for doors and window curtains.

**BLANKETS.**  
Flannels, Plain and Fancy, Rugs, Win- nys, Ticks, Table Linen, Napkins and Calicoes, H. B. C. Blankets all sizes and Colors, Fancy Striped Rugs.

**CROCKERY.**  
Dinner Sets, China Tea Sets, Bed Room Sets, Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Glasses, Jugs, Mugs, Dinner Plates, Flower Pots, Soup Plates, etc.

**GUNS.**  
English Sporting guns, 12 and 16 bore by Hall's & Winchester, Rifles, Gunpowder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges, Rubber Coats and Wading Pants.

**SUITS.**  
Men's and Boys' in all Wool Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots, Saxony, Worsted, Bananacloth.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
A large assortment. Orders taken for Hurl & Meers celebrated boots.

**HARDWARE AND TRIMMINGS.**  
Ties, Gloves, Scarfs and Hosiery.

**GROCERIES.**—Bacon, Lard, Butter, Mackerel, Chipped dried beef, and a full assortment of canned goods.

**CANDIES.**—English, French and American. TOBACCO.—Pipes, Cigars and Cigarettes. OILS.—Machine oil, coal oil.

Highest Prices given for butter and eggs. Special orders taken for any goods not in stock.

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,**  
EDMONTON.

**NORRIS & CAREY,**  
JOBBERS

—AND—  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

**A. MACDONALD & CO.,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

First arrivals of Spring Goods, consisting of

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

**SIDE, SPICED ROLL and**

**BREAKFAST BACON,**

**CANNED GOODS and**

**GENERAL GROCERIES, Etc.**

**To ARRIVE NEXT WEEK,**

a full line of Clothing,

**HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.**

Prices lower than ever.

**Call and examine.**

**A. MACDONALD & CO.**

**ARRIVED TO-DAY**

**EVAPORATED APRICOTS,**

**LARD, BACON, HAMS,**

**FLOUR, BUTTER, OAT MEAL,**

**CORN MEAL, MACKEREL,**

**LABRADOR HERRINGS,**

**MATCHES.**

Syrup in Kegs, Pails and Barrels.

Also a large stock of Summer Hats, &c., &c.

**BROWN & CURRY.**



## FRUIT.

One of the greatest objections felt by people living in Eastern Canada to settling in the Northwest is the supposed impossibility of successfully growing apples, plums, cherries and grapes, such as are grown so successfully there. If it were once shown to be generally possible to grow these fruits and especially apples successfully many thousands of dollars in present and millions in speculative value would be added to the Northwest. Many attempts have been made at apple tree growing, especially in Manitoba, with uniform non-success. It is therefore concluded that apples cannot be grown, and possibly they cannot at present. But it should be remembered that as settlement increases, the climate will certainly become warmer and less changeable and therefore will be brought nearer to the conditions necessary to the successful growth of apples and the other fruits mentioned. Supposing the average temperature is only a few degrees too cold now and the settlement of the country should raise the average summer temperature ten degrees, as it is estimated by reliable authority that it will, the rearing of these fruits would become possible.

Although many experiments have been made it still remains to be satisfactorily proved that apples cannot be grown successfully in some localities if not in all. They are grown in as high latitudes as Edmonton, in Russia where the climate is similar to what it is here and quite as cold. If the young trees of the hardy varieties were imported direct from that district to this it is more than likely that they would thrive as well here as there, if accorded similar treatment. Even in Ontario where apples grow remarkably well on the shores of Georgian Bay they do not grow so well, if at all, forty or fifty miles further south in parts of the counties of Gray and Wellington, proving that latitude is not of as much consequence as the suitability of locality in other particulars. Because apple trees from Ontario nurseries, handled as apple trees are handled there, and planted in the low lying lands of Manitoba have not been successful it does not follow that trees from northerly Russian nurseries, handled as they are there, and planted in a favorable location in suitable soil say near some large body of water would not do well. The experiment has yet to be tried.

As a practical instance of what a slight difference in location and treatment will accomplish, the BULLETIN in the fall of '86 invested in three apple trees of Russian varieties from the Waba nurseries in Rentrew, Ontario. According to directions they were buried in the garden during the winter, and in spring were set out close along a fence which shaded them to some extent from the morning sun until about 10 a. m. while they got the full benefit of the evening sun. One of the three was shaded from the sun for the greater part of the day by a cross fence. The trees were perhaps five inches above ground when planted, with a small graft growing from near the top of the main stem. No care was given the trees from that time to the present beyond digging up the soil around them in the spring and keeping the weeds down. Nothing was done to protect them in the winter and they have never been pruned. They made an excellent growth in the summers of '86, '87 and the present season and are now from the ground to the topmost twigs about five feet in height, with many branches and a very healthy vigorous growth. The stem has not grown in length to any great extent, the branches striking out from where the graft started. The three trees are of different varieties. One which has made the rankest growth showed absolutely no effect of the winter. The other two showed the last and sometimes the next to last bud on each branch killed by frost each of the two winters they have stood out, but growth commenced from the next bud on the branch and has been perfectly vigorous. Indeed these two trees have made if anything a ranker growth this season than the one which lost no buds by frost. The tree most sheltered from the sun showed the slowest growth, but whether because of its variety or its position it is hard to say. This season it has grown better than in the previous years. Other parties who purchased trees at the same time that the BULLETIN invested and who took far more care of them have so far as heard from lost every one.

Plums and grapes grow wild along the Red and Assiniboine rivers in Manitoba, and would no doubt improve if cultivated. It is altogether likely that they could be transplanted successfully to any suitable locality throughout the Northwest, as the hops which grow with them have already been. If the wild plum and grape can be grown successfully outside of Manitoba, and they certainly can, experiments in grafting would be in order and no doubt many good varieties of cultivated fruits could then be grown successfully. The thorn upon which it is said to be possible to graft the apple and plum grows wild here in Edmonton.

The choke cherry grows in great profusion all over the Northwest and the wild red cherry is also found, although it is not so common as the choke cherry. The red cherry tree grows here to be two or three

inches in diameter and twenty feet in height. The fruit is very small but when quite ripe tastes just like the common red cherry of Ontario. Where this tree grows so well surely the common red cherry of Ontario could do well, and at any rate the tree offers ample opportunity for grafting.

The difficulty of experimenting in fruit growing in this district or anywhere in a newly settled country is that farmers have neither the time nor money to spend on experimenting except on a very small scale. But if a large number experimented on even the very smallest scale it would be productive of better results than the experimenting of a few on a large scale. Even if they they cannot afford the smallest portion of time or money to expend on importing or grafting fruit, every one who owns a piece of land has both time and opportunity and would find it to his immediate advantage to cultivate some of the wild fruits that are found here and which grow so well naturally but would do much better if cultivated. The wild strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry and black and red currants all do exceedingly well in gardens and growing plants or bushes can be procured at the mere cost of transplanting. In the abundance of these small fruits that can certainly be raised people would find some compensation for the lack of larger fruits even if that lack could never be supplied. Besides the actual value of the fruit that would be raised, the general introduction of these small wild fruits into gardens would add most materially to the attractions which the country would present to travellers. It is all very well to proclaim on paper that such and such fruits can be raised successfully, but one garden where they are actually grown is better proof than the most elaborate arguments or most vigorous assertions. Farmers, transplant these small fruits, for your own benefit in the first place and for the public benefit in the next. By beautifying your own places you beautify the country, by supplying your own tables with home grown instead of imported fruit you save your own money, and prevent that amount of money from being sent out of the country. By cheapening and making more plentiful the delicacies accessible to the farmer you add to the attractiveness of farm life; and in many ways the country is made more pleasant to those who are here and more desirable to those who may wish to come.

In his electoral address to the people of Eastern Assiniboia Mr. Dewdney asks for election on the one ground that he is a member of the cabinet. The only claim to the cabinet position advanced on his behalf was that he was a Northwest man. Truly slight grounds on which to invest any man with the powers and responsibilities pertaining to a representative in parliament and especially those pertaining to a cabinet minister. If Mr. Dewdney has other claims upon the confidence of the people of any part of the Northwest he or his friends should make them known. If at this particular time they are not made known it is fair to suppose that they do not exist. The elevation of a man to a cabinet position under such circumstances is a disregard of all principles of responsible government. If Mr. Dewdney intended to administer the interior department as responsible to the people of the Northwest he would naturally have placed the platform upon which he proposed to act before them in his appeal to them for election. That he has not done so—that he does not ask them their wishes on the questions which concern them—is fair proof that after he is safely elected he will not do so, and will administer the interior department as he formerly administered the lieutenant governorship not with any regard to the advantage of the country but with such regard to his own pocket and the exigencies of politics as his master shall allow or dictate. Mr. Dewdney puts a very low estimate on the political intelligence of the people of Eastern Assiniboia when he appeals to them for election on such grounds. But the constituency that elected Perley is not at all likely to refuse Dewdney.

Qu'Appelle Vidette: "The matter of the use or prohibition of intoxicants is one that has to be brought before the people for them to express their opinion on, and it should be submitted forthwith. The law as it stands at present is most unsatisfactory, and the need for the matter to be permanently set at rest at the earliest possible moment is growing more and more apparent every day. The legislature should, therefore, immediately on its assembling, take such steps as may be necessary to have the matter brought to a focus, and if it should be within their power to legislate on the question, they should make provision for the enforcement of the will of the people as expressed through the ballot, not forgetting to appoint a sufficient number of officers to see that the law is properly enforced, as well as the imposition of salutary penalties for the infringement of any of the provisions of the act."

The Regina Leader says that pink eye has broken out among the police horses at the barracks there.

## BLUESTONE.

TIMOTHY SEED,

TURNIP SEED,

ONION SEED,

GARDEN SEED,

— FULL STOCK AT —

PHIL. DALY & CO.'S DRUG STORE.

## FORT SASKATCHEWAN, N. W. T.

F. FRASER TIMS,

Wholesale and retail dealer in

FLOUR AND BACON,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

HARDWARE AND TINWARE,

WAGONS AND CARTS,

HARNESS,

LUMBER.

WANTED.—Furs of all kinds; for which I will pay the current market price.

The residents of all points, north, east and south of Fort Saskatchewan, will find it a good point to trade at.

## NEW GOODS.

ALBERTA

BOOT AND SHOE

HOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STEWART & BANNERMAN.

## LUMBER.

MOORE & MACDOWALL, (Limited).

will sell lumber at Edmonton at the following rates:

Rough lumber per M \$20.	Stock boards M \$25
Dimensions:	
Up to 16 feet \$20; for each additional ft \$1.00	
Plank, rough, \$20; dressed on 1 side 30.00	
Dressed on both sides 35.00	
Flooring per M \$40.	Siding per M \$40
Rough battens per M \$25.	
Fence Pickets, rough, per bdle.....	3.00
Dressed and pointed 4.00	
Shingles, per M \$4.00.	Lath per bdle 7.00
Base " " 840.00.	Panel per M \$35.00
Shelving 1x10 per M dressed 2 sides 32.50	
1x12 lumber dressed 1 side per M.....	30.00
Wainscoting 1x3 dressed 1 side and beaded, per M.....	40.00
Beading per lineal ft 1c.	Band moulding 2 1/2c
5 casing per lineal ft 2c	O. G. crown " " 2 1/2c
Quarter round " " " 1c	
Sills 6x6 per lineal ft.	Spruce 8c Tamarac 10c
" 8x8 " " " 10c	" 12c
" 10x10 " " " 12c	" 14c

On bills of \$300 and upwards 10 per cent. off for cash within thirty days.

Special rates for points down the river.

P. G. GRAY, Agent.

## BANKING.

L AFFERTY & SMITH,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.  
EDMONTON, REGINA, MOOSEJON AND CALGARY.  
P. G. GRAY, Manager.

P. DALY,

BANKER,

Drafts issued and collections made.  
422 Office, P. Daly & Co's. Drug Store,  
Edmonton.

MILLINERY.

A few of those stylish

WHITE AND BLACK STRAWS

left yet.

Black and white silk lace 40 inches wide at  
JAMES MARTIN'S.

## FOR SALE.

S. E. 1 Sec. 27, Tp. 53, Range 24 west of the fourth meridian. Situated one mile north of Belmont School House; patented. Lots 4 and 5, Block 5, Fraser Avenue, Edmonton. All the above properties are first-class in every respect. Apply to J. KNOWLES, Fraser Avenue. Edmonton, July 11th, 1888.

## REMOVED! REMOVED!

E. RAYMER & CO.

Have removed from their old stand to one opposite the BULLETIN office. Their reasons for moving are increase of business and more space to do it in.

NOTE.—Our Jewelry and Stationery lines are complete. Having just received a lot of watch and jewelry material we will be able to repair watches and jewelry with neatness and dispatch.

E. RAYMER & CO.,

Jewelers and Stationers.

J. WALTER, Carriage Maker and Boat Builder, Ft. Edmonton ferry landing, south side.

Just arrived a large stock of Hickory and Oak plank and boards, all sizes. Wagon Tongues, Buggy Tongues, Buggy Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Spokes, Felloes and Wheels, Whistle Trees and Neck Yokes, Seat Springs, etc.

Four new boats, medium size, now on hand.

## ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

## BALLENTYNE YATES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

Studio temporarily at T. B. Henderson's, Main street. Photographs, Groups, Views, etc. Also Gem Tintypes delivered finished in first-class style in thirty minutes. A large stock of first-class material just arrived. Now is your time to leave your orders for a real good Card, Cabinet, Group or Tintype. Good workmanship guaranteed at moderate prices.

## THRESHING MACHINES.

THE NEW MODEL,

33 and 36 inch Cylinder. Will thresh more grain of any kind, and cleaner, with less waste, than any Machine in the market. The New Model is the best Machine to be had for Flax.

HALL THRESHING MACHINES,

22 and 36 inch Cylinder. Though this Machine has been before the farmers of Canada and the United States for fifty years, it is still the Favorite Machine where Horse-Power is the motive power to drive it.

OSHAWA 12 HORSE PORTABLE ENGINES,

with Spark Arresters, Daisell Steel and Wilson's Steel Tubes in the Boilers, the best Steel and the best Tubes in the world, ensuring absolute safety to all who look after their Engines.

PITTS' 10 HORSE DOWN POWERS.

WOODBURY 12 HORSE MOUNTED POWERS.

PLANET 10 HORSE DOWN POWER,

all of Iron, safe to leave out in all weather.

CALIFORNIA 12 HORSE DOWN POWER,

all of Iron, safe to leave out in all weather.

In quality of material, good workmanship and finish, these Machines cannot be excelled. Repairs and parts of Machines at all times on hand.

JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS, OSHAWA.  
JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Trustee.



# METEOROLOGICAL.

Below are the dates of the first frosts in the seasons from '80 to '87 inclusive, taken from the records at the local meteorological observatory:

1880—September 12th 4°. Three inches of snow fell on August 26th but there was no frost. A wet season and crops poor.

1881—September 15th 5° and the next on the 22nd. Wet season and crops poor.

1882—September 17th and 18th 4° and the next on the 22nd. Harvesting commenced about August 24th. Crops good.

1883—September 16th 2° and the next on the 22nd. Harvesting commenced about August 20th. Crops good.

1884—August 13th 2°, 16th 1°, September 6th 3°. The first grain cut was on August 5th. Wheat poor, barley fair, oats good.

1885—September 2nd 4°. Harvesting commenced on August 11th and on the 20th tomatoes were ripe in the open air. All grain was ripe before frost came. Crops good.

1886—September 4th 1°, 5th 2°, next on September 16th. Harvesting commenced on July 29th and was general on August 15th. All crops extra good.

1887—August 8th 4°, next on September 13th 1°, September 16th 3° and on September 21st 12°. Harvesting commenced on August 17th. Wheat and barley poor, oats extra good.

1888—No frost to date September 8th. Harvesting commenced on August 17th and was general on September 3rd. All crops extraordinarily heavy and sample excellent. In the years '76, '77, '78 and '79, however, an observatory was established there were no frosts to injure crops or vegetation at any time until well on in September when all the grain was fully matured. The crops in these four years were uniformly excellent.

## A TOWN HALL.

### EDITOR BULLETIN.

DEAR SIR:—Now that the "Mammoth" is about to be converted into a store, what are our farmers and citizens to do during coming long winter for a ball for recreation, treats, such as a lecture on—concerts by the glee society, open nights by the Apollo club, celebrations of national nights, anniversaries &c. &c. As I understand the agricultural society is about securing a plot of ground, and doubtless buildings will require to be erected, why not let us Edmontonians work in unison with them and put up a hall in connection with the agricultural society buildings. Trusting to hear more of this suggestion "right away" through your columns, or by a public meeting. If anything is to be done this fall not a day is to be lost.

Truly Yours,

Edmonton, August 28th, 1888.

The Battleford Joker of August 4th, says of the boys at the Industrial school there: "Some of them are becoming quite dissipated and a reformatory or penitentiary would be a more suitable place for them than where they now are." In fact in many ways they are becoming a public nuisance and the sooner the government make energetic steps to reform them the better. In our humble opinion Indian boys and girls can be much better trained on a well regulated reserve with a good school on it than in such an institution as the Battleford Industrial school is, and they will be better fitted to battle with the ups and downs of life in after years.

As an instance of the effect of the recently granted beer license the Qu'Appelle Progress compares the C. P. R. pie held at that place last year with the one held this, and asserts that intoxication was noticeably frequent this year. It says: "Tell us that the sale of beer will conduce to temperance and that less of stronger drinks will be used. Faugh! As well say that the permission of petty larceny will be the means of reducing the amount of grand larceny."

A Batoche correspondent writes to the Free Press regarding the late election in that district. He states that the returning officer declared Fisher elected by 18 of a majority, on the day appointed for making the declaration and that fifteen days afterwards he notified Mr. Fisher that he had changed his return to the opposite side and had so notified the lieutenant governor.

The Regina Leader of August 25th announced that the proposed banquet to the new minister of interior would not materialize on the seventh last and probably not until after the election in Eastern Assiniboia.

Messrs. Hill & Mison of Sinitulata, Assiniboia, who experimented with Pasteur's chicken cholera microbes on geese write to the Free Press that the experiment was a total failure.

The Calgary Tribune mentions that Lieutenant Governor Blair has issued a license to sell four per cent beer on the Riverside track in that town during the days of the race meeting.

Lieutenant Governor Royal will attend the Calgary fair for September 25th.

Frost on August 16th did considerable damage at Whitehead, Assiniboia, one farmer having 100 acres of wheat frozen.

The Moonshine Courier reports four degrees of frost at that place on the night of August 16th, but no damage.

Eighty well binders have been delivered at Moonshine this season and still the demand is not supplied.

Good indications of petroleum are reported from a 48 foot well in Holland, Manitoba.

## BIRTH.

DAILY.—On Sunday 2nd of September, the wife of P. Daly of a daughter.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Saturday morning, September 8th, 1888. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	82	
Sunday,	73	48
Monday,	68	46
Tuesday,	70	47
Wednesday,	70	48
Thursday,	69	48
Friday,	65	45
Saturday,		39

Barometer falling, 27.700.

## A GRAND HIC-NIC.

Will take place at the Hermitage on September the 20th. Amusements will be provided. Admission 50 cents, children half price.

## MISS KELLY.

DRESSMAKER, ETC., ETC.

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

ALL kinds of vegetables and herbs for sale at the Fraser Avenue Gardens. Orders left with

MRS. T. HENDERSON OF J. KNOWLES, will be promptly filled and delivered if required. Edmonton, August 21st, 1888.

A. F. DEGAINE, Carpenter and Contractor. Plans and Specifications furnished. Mill-wright work a specialty. Doors and Sash on hand. Victoria Avenue, next Registry Office, Edmonton, Alberta.

## NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.

Notice is hereby given that George CHIT King of the Town of Calgary in the District of Alberta in the Northwest Territories of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Louisa King formerly of the said Town of Calgary, now of Edmonton in the District of Alberta in the Northwest Territories of Canada, on the ground of adultery.

GEORGE CHIT KING,  
BY ELEANOR K. SMITH,  
his Solicitors.

Dated at the Town of Calgary in the District of Alberta, Northwest Territories of Canada, the 10th day of August, A. D., 1888.

## LUMBER.

D. R. FRASER & CO.  
Have on hand a Large Stock of

DRY LUMBER,  
Which they will sell at the following rates:

Rough Lumber, per M.	\$20.00
Stock Boards, per M.	25.00
Dimensional Lumber, per M.	25.00
Up to 16 feet, per M.	20.00
Each additional foot, \$1.00	
Plank, rough, per M.	20.00
" dressed on 1 side 200' 2 sides 22.00	
Rough Batens, per M.	25.00
Fence Pickets, rough, per bundle	3.00
" dressed and pointed	4.00
Shelving, 1x10, dressed on 2 sides	32.50
1x12 Lumber, dressed on one side	30.00
Walruscut, 1x3, dressed on one side and headed, per M.	40.00
Lath, per bundle	2.75
Panel, per M.	35.00
Flooring, per M.	40.00
6 casing plumed ft. 25.	0.50
Quarter round	1c
Reading, per lineal foot	1c
Hand Moulding, per lineal foot	2c
Sillie box per lineal ft. spruce 2c Tanbark 10c	
" 8x8 "	" 10c "
" 10x10 "	" 12c "
" 12x12 "	" 14c "
On bill of \$200 and upwards 10 per cent. off for cash within thirty days.	

D. R. FRASER & CO.

## NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
FELT AND STRAW HATS  
And the grandest display of  
— MILLINERY —  
that was ever brought in to Edmonton.

More goods on the way.  
\$27 take a look and see the stock.  
JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

## FOR SALE.

34 head of cattle, 1 team of mares with colts, 1 two year old mare. For further information apply to  
K. A. McLEOD,  
Edmonton.

McDONALD & McLEOD, Builders and Contractors. Sash and Doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Office and shop at junction of Jasper Avenue and Main Street.  
Jas. McDonald, K. A. McLeod.

## LOST.

On Wednesday morning August 15th, a large red leather pocket book, containing three \$50 promissory notes, and about five or ten dollars in one dollar bills. Also a large solid gold masonic ring. Finder is requested to call at the BULLETIN Office, when he will receive a suitable reward.  
JOHN W. HAYES.

## THE ECHO.

The best and the cheapest weekly paper published. The new home story paper. 56 columns of sparkling stories, without any Canadian or literary currency. The regular price of The Echo is a Dollar a Year. It is furnished with the BULLETIN at \$2.00, and every subscriber to both papers is entitled to a choice from the offers in the Dollar Department of The Echo Premium Book List, the book or books selected being sent free, prepaid, to any address anywhere in the United States. The Echo alone will be sent with Premium Books upon receipt of a Dollar addressed to The Echo, Detroit, Mich.

Agents for The Echo are wanted every where upon liberal terms.

## LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The best weekly illustrated paper in the world.  
Every issue an artistic and literary treat.

To those interested in British affairs, political, literary or social, it offers the information they require at a cheaper rate, a less expenditure of time and with greater assurance of impartiality and accuracy than any other publication.

The American edition, in every way the exact copy of the original English edition, will be furnished to paid-in-advance subscribers to the BULLETIN at \$3.50 per year. Ten dollars will pay two new yearly subscriptions to the BULLETIN and the News.

## GRIFF.

Canada's Comic Paper,  
— J. W. BENGOUGH —  
Artist and Editor.  
ISSUED WEEKLY.  
\$2.00 a Year; \$1.00 for Six Months.

## PROFESSIONAL.

C. H. CONNOR, Advocate, Notary Public, Etc. Office, Main Street, first building west of the post office, Edmonton, Alta.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta; Office, Main Street, Edmonton, between Stewart & Bannerman's and Ross Bros. stores.

D. R. J. H. TOFIELD,  
St. George's Hospital, London, Temporary residence and consulting room, second floor east of Mr. Cameron's store.

J. U. PRIEUR,  
BARRISTER, AVOCAT, ETC.,  
ST. ALBERT.

D. R. H. L. McNNIS,  
Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher. Temporary Office, Dr. Wilson's office.

H. C. WILSON, M. D.,  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office next Day's Drug Store. Consultation hours—8 to 5 p. m.

JOS. POTVIN, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Graduate of the University of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont. Office: John Thurston's building, east of Jasper House (brick hotel), Edmonton.

SHAW & PRINCE,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,  
Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.  
CHARLES L. SHAW, ANTONIO PRINCE.

GEO. A. WATSON,  
BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, ETC.  
Office: 1st building east of Goodridge's Hotel.

HOTELS.  
JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

HOTEL DU CANADA, Edmonton, south side of Main street. First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours. Good feed stable in connection. J. S. EDMONTON, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, REILLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to its old patrons and the traveling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

ALBERTA HOTEL, — North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T. This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travelers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Fagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North West. Good stabling and billiard room. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.  
L. KELLY, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be obtained at THE HERMITAGE.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris a Carey's store, Edmonton. Horseshoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDWARD LYONS.

LIVERY FEED, and SALE STABLES. 4 Potatoes, Onions and all kinds of Feed kept constantly on hand for sale. M. McCALL, Main Street, Edmonton.

J. P. SMITH.—LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES. Adjoining Hotel du Canada, Main Street, Edmonton. Cattle and feed constantly on hand. Good drivers to let at any hour.

GEO. P. SANDERSON,  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH.  
HORSHOEING A SPECIALTY.  
Shop in rear of A. Macdonald & Co.'s store.